



P18 习题1.2

2. (1) 袋中有7个白球, 3个黑球, 现从中任取2个球, 试求“所取两球颜色相同”的概率.
 (2) 甲袋中有5个白球3个黑球, 乙袋中有4个白球6个黑球, 现从两袋中各取一球, 试求“所取两球颜色相同”的概率.

(1) 两球颜色相同: 两个白或者两个黑球.

设事件A: 取出两个白球 事件B: 取出两个黑球 即A, B互斥

$$P\{\text{所取颜色相同}\} = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) = \frac{C_7^2}{C_{10}^2} + \frac{C_3^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{8}{15}$$

(2) 设事件A: 从甲袋取出白球 事件B: 从乙袋中取出白球

$$P\{\text{所取颜色相同}\} = P(AB \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}) = P(AB) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{6}{10} = \frac{19}{40}$$

或 $\frac{8C_4 + 3C_6}{C_8 C_{10}} = \frac{19}{40}$

6 (1) 已知事件A, B满足 $AB = \bar{A}\bar{B}$ 若 $P(A) = a$ 试求 $P(B)$ $AB = \bar{A}\bar{B}, (AB)B = (\bar{A}\bar{B})B \xrightarrow{\text{结合律}} \bar{A}(\bar{B}B) = \bar{A}\phi = \phi$

(2) 已知事件A, B满足 $P(AB) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B})$. 若 $P(A) = a$ 试求 $P(B)$ $\Rightarrow AB = \bar{A}\bar{B} = \phi \xrightarrow{\text{对偶律}} \overline{AB} = \overline{\bar{A}\bar{B}} = A \cup B = \Omega$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1) \quad AB = \bar{A}\bar{B} \leq \bar{A} &\Rightarrow AB = \phi \\ \bar{A}\bar{B} = AB \leq A &\Rightarrow \bar{A}\bar{B} = \phi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A \text{与} B \text{为对立事件} \therefore P(B) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - a$$

$$(2) \quad P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)] = P(AB) \Rightarrow P(B) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - a$$

P24 习题1.3

2. (1) 已知 $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(A|B) = \frac{1}{6}$, 试求 $P(\bar{A}|\bar{B})$

(2) 已知 $P(A) = 0.8$, $P(B) = 0.7$, $P(A-B) = 0.2$, 试求 $P(B|\bar{A})$

(3) 已知 $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(B|A) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(A|B) = \frac{1}{2}$, 试求 $P(\bar{A}\bar{B})$

$$(1) \quad P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} \quad P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)]$$

$$P(AB) = P(B)P(A|B) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{18} \quad \therefore P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{2}{9} \quad P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})} \quad P(\bar{A}B) = P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$P(A-B) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.2 \Rightarrow P(AB) = 0.6 \Rightarrow P(\bar{A}B) = 0.7 - 0.6 = 0.1$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 0.2 \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{0.1}{0.2} = 0.5$$

$$(3) \quad P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \Rightarrow P(AB) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12} \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)] = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

10. 两鸽床加工同样的零件,“第一台出现不合格品”的概率是0.03,“第二台出现不合格品”的概率是0.06,加工出来的零件放在一起,并且已知第一台加工的零件比第二台加工的零件多一倍.

(1) 试求任取一个零件是合格品的概率.

(2) 如果取出的零件是不合格品, 求它是由第一台车床加工的概率.

(1) 设事件 A : 取出的零件是不合格品 事件 B_i : 取出的零件来自第 i 台加工. $i=1, 2$

$$P(A) = P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) = \frac{2}{3} \times 0.03 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.06 = 0.04$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.04 = 0.96$$

$$(2) P(B_2|A) = \frac{P(AB_2)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_2)P(A|B_2)}{P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 0.06}{0.04} = 0.5$$

13. (1) 某商店正在销售 10 台彩电, 其中 7 台是一级品, 3 台是二级品, 某人到商店时, 彩电已售出 2 台, 试求此人能买到一级品的概率.

(2) 送检的两批灯泡在运输中各打碎了若干只, 若每批 10 只, 且第一批中有一只次品, 第二批中有两只次品, 现从剩下的灯泡中任取一只, 求“取到次品”的概率.

(1) 设事件 A : 买到一级品 事件 B_i : 售出 i 台一级品 $i=0, 1, 2$

$$P(A) = P(B_0)P(A|B_0) + P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) \\ = \frac{C_7^0 C_3^2}{C_{10}^2} \times \frac{7}{8} + \frac{C_7^1 C_3^1}{C_{10}^2} \times \frac{6}{8} + \frac{C_7^2 C_3^0}{C_{10}^2} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{7}{10}$$

(2) 设事件 A : 取到次品 事件 B_i : 取到 i 批灯泡 $i=1, 2$ 事件 C_i : 打碎 i 只次品, $i=0, 1$.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \quad 1+9 \\
 \times \quad \checkmark \\
 1 \quad 8 \\
 \hline
 0 \quad 9 \\
 10 \quad 2+8 \\
 \times \quad \checkmark \\
 2 \quad 7 \\
 1 \quad 8
 \end{array}$$

$$P(A|B_1) = P(C_0|B_1)P(A|C_0B_1) + P(C_1|B_1)P(A|C_1B_1) = \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} \times 0 = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P(A|B_2) = P(C_0|B_2)P(A|C_0B_2) + P(C_1|B_2)P(A|C_1B_2) = \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{18}{90} = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$P(A) = P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{20}$$

17. 玻璃杯不成箱出售, 每箱20只, 假设各箱有0, 1, 2只次品的概率分别为0.8, 0.1, 0.1. 一顾客欲购一箱玻璃杯, 在购买时售货员随机取一箱, 顾客开箱随机地查看4只, 若无次品, 就买下这箱玻璃杯; 否则退回试求.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad 19 \quad 218 \\
 \times \quad \checkmark \quad \times \quad \checkmark
 \end{array}$$

(1) “顾客买下这箱玻璃杯”的概率.

(2) “在顾客买下的一箱中, 确实没有次品的概率.”

(1) 设事件A: 顾客买下这箱玻璃杯 事件B_i: 所取箱含有i只次品, i=0, 1, 2

$$\text{则 } P(B_0) = 0.8 \quad P(B_1) = P(B_2) = 0.1$$

$$P(A) = P(B_0)P(A|B_0) + P(B_1)P(A|B_1) + P(B_2)P(A|B_2) = 0.8 \times 1 + 0.1 \times \frac{C_{19}^4}{C_{20}^4} + 0.1 \times \frac{C_{18}^4}{C_{20}^4} = 0.943$$

$$(2) P(B_0|A) = \frac{P(A|B_0)P(B_0)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.8 \times 1}{0.943} = 0.85$$

P30 习题1.4

1. 假设 $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(A \cup B) = 0.9$. 在以下情形下求 $P(B)$

(1) A, B 互斥 (2) A, B 独立 (3) A ⊂ B

$$p(\overline{A\overline{B}}) = 0 \quad (1) \quad p(B) = p(A \cup B) - p(A) = 0.9 - 0.4 = 0.5$$

$$(2) \quad p(A \cup B) = p(A) + p(B) - p(AB) = p(A) + p(B) - p(A)p(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.4 + p(B) - 0.4p(B) = 0.9 \Rightarrow p(B) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(3) \quad \boxed{B \text{ (A)}} \quad p(B) = p(A \cup B) = 0.9$$

5. 射手对同一目标独立地射击四次, 若至少命中一次的概率为 $\frac{80}{81}$, 试求该射手进行一次射击的命中率.

设射手进行一次射击的命中率为 p . 命中次数 $X \sim B(4, p)$

$$p(\text{至少命中一次}) = \frac{80}{81} \text{ 则 } p(\text{一次都没有命中}) = 1 - \frac{80}{81} = \frac{1}{81}$$

$$p(X=0) = C_4^0 p^0 (1-p)^4 = \frac{1}{81} \Rightarrow p = \frac{2}{3}$$

8. 甲、乙两人轮流射击, 首先命中目标者获胜. 甲的命中率为 a , 乙的命中率为 b . 甲先射击, 求甲(或乙)获胜的概率.

$$p(\text{甲胜}) = a + (1-a)(1-b)a + (1-a)^2(1-b)^2a + \dots + (1-a)^n(1-b)^na$$

甲赢 甲输 乙输 甲赢

$$= a [1 + (1-a)(1-b) + (1-a)^2(1-b)^2 + \dots + (1-a)^n(1-b)^n]$$

$$= a \cdot \frac{1 - (1-a)^{n+1}(1-b)^{n+1}}{1 - (1-a)(1-b)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} a \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (1-a)(1-b)} = \frac{a}{a+b-ab}$$

等比数列求和 $q = (1-a)(1-b)$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, F(x) = P(X < x)$$

$$P(X < 3) = F(3^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}, P(X \leq 3) = F(3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - F(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}, P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X < 1) = 1 - F(1^-) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

12) 设连续型 r.v. X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \ln x, & 1 \leq x < e \\ 1, & x \geq e \end{cases}$ 试求 $P(X < 2), P(0 \leq X \leq 3), P(2 < X < 2.5)$

$$P(X < 2) = F(2^-) = F(2) = \ln^2$$

$$P(0 \leq X \leq 3) = F(3) - F(0) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$P(2 < X < 2.5) = P(X < 2.5) - P(X \leq 2) = F(2.5^-) - F(2) = \ln^{2.5} - \ln^2 = \ln^{\frac{5}{4}}$$

13) 设混合型 r.v. X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x/2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2/3, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 11/12, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$ 试求 $P(X < 3), P(1 \leq X < 3), P(X > \frac{1}{2}), P(X = 3)$

$$P(X < 3) = F(3^-) = \frac{11}{12}, P(1 \leq X < 3) = P(X < 3) - P(X < 1) = F(3^-) - F(1^-) = \frac{11}{12} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P(X > \frac{1}{2}) = 1 - P(X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = 1 - F(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}, P(X = 3) = P(X \leq 3) - P(X < 3) = F(3) - F(3^-) = \frac{1}{12}$$

P41 习题 2.2

3 某公司有 5 个顾问, 每个顾问提供正确意见的概率为 0.6 公司就某项事宜是否可行征求各顾问的意见, 并按多数人的意见作出决策, 试求“公司作出正确决策”的概率.

例4A: 公司作出正确决策 X 为提供正确意见的顾问数

易知 $X \sim B(5, 0.6)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(X \geq 3) = P(X=3) + P(X=4) + P(X=5) \\ &= C_5^3 \cdot 0.6^3 \cdot 0.4^2 + C_5^4 \cdot 0.6^4 \cdot 0.4^1 + C_5^5 \cdot 0.6^5 \cdot 0.4^0 = 0.6826 \end{aligned}$$

8. (1) 已知 r.v. X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 0.5, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.7, & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$ 试求 X 的分布律.

→ 当 $x=0$ 时 $F(0)=0.5$

$$P(X=0) = F(0) - F(0^-) = 0.5 - 0 = 0.5$$

$$P(X=1) = F(1) - F(1^-) = 0.7 - 0.5 = 0.2$$

$$P(X=3) = F(3) - F(3^-) = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$$

即有 X 的分布律

X	0	1	3
P	0.5	0.2	0.3

(2) 已知 r.v. X 的分布律为 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.25 & a & b \end{pmatrix}$ 其分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} c, & x < -1 \\ d, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 0.75, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ e, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ 求 a, b, c, d, e

$$F(-\infty) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

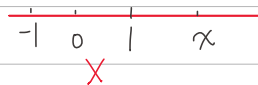
$$P(X=-1) = F(-1) - F(-1^-) = d - c = 0.25 \Rightarrow d = 0.25$$

$$P(X=0) = F(0) - F(0^-) = 0.75 - d = a \Rightarrow a = 0.5$$

$$0.25 + a + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = 0.75$$

$$F(+\infty) = 1 \Rightarrow e = 1$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = e^{-x} \quad x \geq 1$$



P50 习2.3

5. 设连续性 r.v. X 的分布函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} ae^x & x < 0 \\ b & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 - ae^{-(x-1)} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ 试求 (1) a, b (2) $f(x)$ (3) $P(X > \frac{1}{2})$

$$(1) \text{ 由 } F(0^-) = F(0) \text{ 得 } ae^0 = b \Rightarrow a = b$$

$$F(1^-) = F(1) \text{ 得 } b = 1 - a \quad \text{求得 } a = b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^x, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-(x-1)}, & x \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他点} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad P(X > \frac{1}{2}) = 1 - P(X \leq \frac{1}{2}) = 1 - F(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

12. 设 r.v. $X \sim N(3, 2^2)$, 试求

$$(1) P(2 < X \leq 5), P(|X| > 2)$$

$$(2) \text{ 求 } c, \text{ s.t. } P(X > c) = P(X < c)$$

(3) 设 d 满足 $P(X > d) \geq 0.9$, d 至少为多少?

$$(1) P(2 < X \leq 5) = P\left(\frac{2-3}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} \leq \frac{5-3}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{由 } X \sim N(3, 2^2) \Rightarrow \frac{X-3}{2} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\text{即 } p\left(\frac{2-3}{2} < \frac{X-3}{2} \leq \frac{5-3}{2}\right) = \Phi(1) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \Phi(1) + \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = 0.5328$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad p(|X| > 2) &= 1 - p(|X| \leq 2) = 1 - p\left(-\frac{2-3}{2} \leq \frac{X-3}{2} \leq \frac{2-3}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 - p\left(-\frac{5}{2} \leq \frac{X-3}{2} \leq -\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - [\Phi(-\frac{1}{2}) - \Phi(-\frac{5}{2})] \\ &= 1 - [\Phi(-\frac{1}{2}) - (1 - \Phi(\frac{5}{2}))] = 1 + \Phi(-\frac{1}{2}) - \Phi(\frac{5}{2}) = 0.6977 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } p(X > c) = p(X < c) = p(X \leq c) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p(X \leq c) = p\left(\frac{X-3}{2} \leq \frac{c-3}{2}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{c-3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{c-3}{2} = 0 \therefore c = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad p(X > d) &= 1 - p(X \leq d) = 1 - p\left(\frac{X-3}{2} \leq \frac{d-3}{2}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{d-3}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi\left(-\frac{3-d}{2}\right) = 1 - [1 - \Phi\left(\frac{3-d}{2}\right)] = \Phi\left(\frac{3-d}{2}\right) \geq 0.9 = \Phi(1.29) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3-d}{2} \geq 1.29 \Rightarrow d \leq 0.42$$

$$\therefore d \text{ 至少为 } 0.42$$

P52 习题2.4

1. (1) 设 r.v. X 的分布律为 $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{15} & \frac{1}{30} \end{pmatrix}$ 试求 $Y = X^2$ 与 $Z = |X|$ 的分布律.

(2) 设 r.v. X 的概率分布为 $p(X=k) = \frac{1}{2^k}, k=1, 2, \dots$ 试求 $Y = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}X\right)$ 的分布律

$$(1) \quad Y = X^2: \quad Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 9 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{15} & \frac{1}{30} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 & 9 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{21}{90} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{11}{30} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\downarrow \frac{1}{30}$

$$Z=|X|: Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{15} & \frac{11}{30} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{30} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{11}{30} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 易知 $Y=\{-1, 0, 1\}$ 且 $\{Y=0\} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{X=2k\}$

$$P\{Y=0\} = P\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{X=2k\}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X=2k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2k}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P\{Y=1\} = P\left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{X=4k+1\}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=4k+1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{4k+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{16}} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$P\{Y=-1\} = 1 - P\{Y=0\} - P\{Y=1\} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{8}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\therefore Y \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{2}{15} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{8}{15} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{或 } P\{Y=-1\} = P\left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{X=4k+3\}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=4k+3) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{4k+3}} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{16}} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$Y=0$	2	4	6	8	10
$Y=1$	1	5	9	13	17
$Y=-1$	3	7	11	15	19

3(1) 设 r.v. $X \sim U(0,1)$ 试求 $1-X$ 的分布

(2) 设 r.v. $X \sim E(2)$ 试证: $Y_1 = e^{-2X}$ 与 $Y_2 = 1 - e^{-2X}$ 均服从 $(0,1)$ 上的均匀分布

$$3(1) \text{ 令 } Y=g(X)=1-X, X \sim U(0,1) \therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$0 < X < 1 \\ 0 < 1-Y < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < Y < 1$$

$$g(x) \text{ 为单调减函数, 由定理 2.4.1 知 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f(1-y) |(-1-y)'| = 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(y) = \begin{cases} f(g^{-1}(y)) |g^{-1}(y)'|, & y \in (0,1) \\ 0, & y \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } Y=1-X \sim U(0,1)$$

$$(2) \text{ ① 令 } Y=g(X)=e^{-2X}, X \sim E(2) \therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x > 0, y_1 = e^{-2x} > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(\ln y_1)' > 0 = (\ln)' \Rightarrow y_1 < 1$$

$$g'(x) = -2e^{-2x} < 0 \text{ 则 } g(x) \text{ 为单调递减, 由定理 2.4.1 知 } f_Y(y_1) = \begin{cases} f(-\frac{1}{2}\ln y_1) |(-\frac{1}{2}\ln y_1)'|, & 0 < y_1 < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y_1) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2(-\frac{1}{2}\ln y_1)} |-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{y_1}| = 1, & 0 < y_1 < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

或者

② $Y_1 \sim U(0,1)$ ② 令 $Y_2 = h(X) = 1 - e^{-2X}$, $h'(X) \Rightarrow -(2)e^{-2X} > 0$ 则 $h(X)$ 为单调递增, 由定理 2.4.1 知:

$$Y_2 = 1 - Y_1 \sim U(0,1) \quad f_{Y_2}(y_2) = \begin{cases} (-\frac{1}{2}(\ln(1-y_2))) \cdot |\frac{1}{2}(\ln(1-y_2))'| = 2e^{\ln(1-y_2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-y_2} = 1, & 0 < y_2 < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$X > 0$
 $-\frac{1}{2}(\ln(1-y_2)) > 0 = \ln 1$
 $\Rightarrow y_2 > 0$
 $y_2 = 1 - e^{-2X} < 1$
 $\therefore 0 < y_2 < 1$

综上 ① ② Y_1 和 Y_2 均服从 $U(0,1)$ 分布

5 设 r.v. $X \sim U(0,1)$ 试求以下 Y 的密度函数

(1) $Y = 3X + 1$ (2) $Y = e^X$ $X \sim U(0,1)$ 则 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

5 (1) 设 $y = g(x) = 3x + 1$ \uparrow $x \in (0,1)$ 其反函数为 $x = g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{3}(y-1)$ $0 < \frac{1}{3}(y-1) < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < y < 4$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f(\frac{1}{3}(y-1)) \cdot |\frac{1}{3}(y-1)'| = \frac{1}{3}, & 1 < y < 4 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) 设 $y = g(x) = e^X$ \uparrow 其反函数为 $x = g^{-1}(y) = \ln y$ $0 < \ln y < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < y < e$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f(\ln y) \cdot |(\ln y)'| = \frac{1}{y}, & 1 < y < e \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

6. (1) 设 r.v. X 的密度函数为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}, & x \in [1,8] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

设 $F(x)$ 为 X 的分布函数, 试求 r.v. $Y = F(X)$ 的分布函数

(2) 设 r.v. X 的分布函数 $F(x)$ 为严格单调连续函数, 试求 $Z = -2\ln F(X)$ 的根号分布

6(1) $X \in [1, 8]$ ① 当 $x < 1$ $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(\emptyset) = 0$ ② 当 $x \geq 8$ 时 $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(\Omega) = 1$

③ 当 $x \in [1, 8]$, $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(t) dt + \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_1^x \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{t}} dt = t^{\frac{1}{3}} \Big|_1^x = \sqrt[3]{x} - 1$

即: $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} - 1, & 1 \leq x < 8 \\ 1, & x \geq 8 \end{cases}$ 由 $Y = F(X) = \sqrt[3]{x} - 1$ 得 $0 \leq Y < 1$

① 当 $y < 0$ 时 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = 0$ ② 当 $y \geq 1$ 时 $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = 1$

③ 当 $y \in [0, 1]$ $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(F(X) \leq y) = P(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1 \leq y) = P(x \leq (1+y)^3) = F((1+y)^3) = \sqrt[3]{(1+y)^3} - 1 = y$

即 $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ y, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$ 即 $Y \sim U(0, 1)$ 若 $X \sim U(a, b)$ 则 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & a \leq x < b \\ 1, & x \geq b \end{cases}$

6(2) $Y \sim U(0, 1)$ $f(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 令 $z = -2(\ln y) = g(y)$ $\frac{z}{2} = -\ln y \Rightarrow y = e^{-\frac{z}{2}}$

其反函数 $g(z) = e^{-\frac{z}{2}}$, $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} f(e^{-\frac{z}{2}}) |e^{-\frac{z}{2}}|' = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{z}{2}}, & z > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

即 $Z \sim E(\frac{1}{2})$

P64 习题3.1 ✓

$0 < y < 1$
 $0 < e^{-\frac{z}{2}} < 1 = e^0 \quad z > 0$

1. 袋中有1个红球, 2个黑球, 3个白球, 共6个. 现不放回地从袋中取两次, 每次取一球, 以 X, Y, Z 分别表示两次取到的红球, 黑球, 白球的个数. 求:

(1) $P(X=1 | Z=0)$ (2) (X, Y) 的联合分布.

1. (1) $P(X=1 | Z=0) = \frac{P(X=1, Z=0)}{P(Z=0)} = \frac{P(X=1, Y=1)}{P(Z=0)}$

	红	黑	白
红	1	2	3
黑	2	1	0
白	3	0	1

第1次 红 黑
第2次 黑 红

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{2}{6}} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) p(X=0, Y=0) = \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{4} \quad p(X=0, Y=1) = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

白 白 黑 白 白 黑

X \ Y	0	1	2
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{9}$
1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	0
2	$\frac{1}{36}$	0	0

$$p(X=0, Y=2) = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{9}$$

黑 黑

$$p(X=1, Y=0) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

红 白 白 红

$$p(X=1, Y=1) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{9}$$

红 黑 黑 红

$$p(X=2, Y=0) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

红 红

4 (1) 假设 X, Y 同分布, 且 $X \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$, $p(XY=0)=1$

试求 (X, Y) 的联合分布及 $p(|X|=|Y|)$

由 $p(XY=0)=1$ 得 $p(XY \neq 0)=0$ 即 $p\{X=-1, Y=-1\} \cup p\{X=-1, Y=1\} \cup p\{X=1, Y=-1\} \cup p\{X=1, Y=1\}=0$

X \ Y	-1	0	1	
-1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	

先给红色的, 再给黄色的

$$P(|X|=1|Y=1) = P(X=1|Y=1) + P(X=-1|Y=1)$$

$$= P(X=1, Y=1) + P(X=-1, Y=-1) + P(X=-1, Y=1) + P(X=1, Y=-1)$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

5(1) 设 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} cx^2y, & x^2 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(i) 确定 c (ii) 求 $P((X, Y) \in D)$ 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 2x^2 \leq y \leq 1\}$

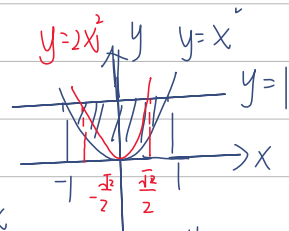
(i) 记 $D_1: x^2 \leq y \leq 1$

$$\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 cx^2y dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} cx^2 y^2 \right) \Big|_{x^2}^1 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} cx^2 - \frac{1}{2} cx^6 \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} c \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{7} x^7 \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} c \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} \right) \right] = \frac{4}{21} c = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{21}{4}$$

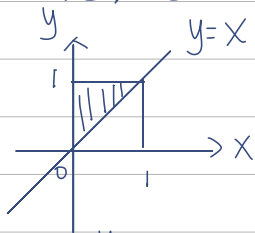


$$(2) P((X, Y) \in D) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{21}{4} \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{2x^2}^1 x^2y dy = \frac{21}{8} \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2(1-4x^4) dx$$

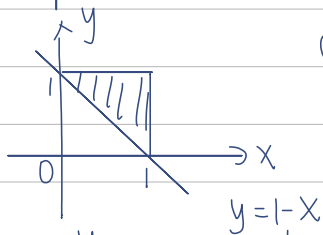
$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

5(4) 设 X, Y 具有密度函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 < x, y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 试求 $P(X < Y), P(X+Y \geq 1), P(Y \geq X + \frac{1}{2})$

记 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 则 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$ 令 $D_1 = X < Y$

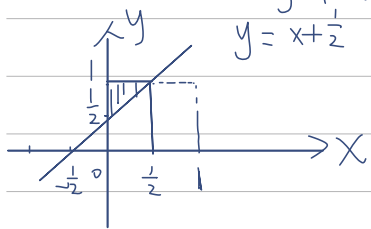


$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} P(X < Y) &= P(\{(X, Y) \in D\}) = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 4xy dy \\ &= \int_0^1 2xy^2 \Big|_x^1 dx = \int_0^1 2x(1-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\textcircled{2} P(X+Y \geq 1) = \iint_{X+Y \geq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 4xy dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 2xy^2 \Big|_{1-x}^1 dx = \int_0^1 2x[1-(1-x)^2] dx \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$



$$\textcircled{3} P(Y \geq X + \frac{1}{2}) = \iint_{Y \geq X + \frac{1}{2}} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x+\frac{1}{2}}^1 4xy dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2xy^2 \Big|_{x+\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2x[1-(x+\frac{1}{2})^2] dx = \frac{7}{96}$$

6. (1) 从 $(0,1)$ 中随机取两个数 求“其积不小于 $\frac{3}{16}$ 且和不大于一”的概率.

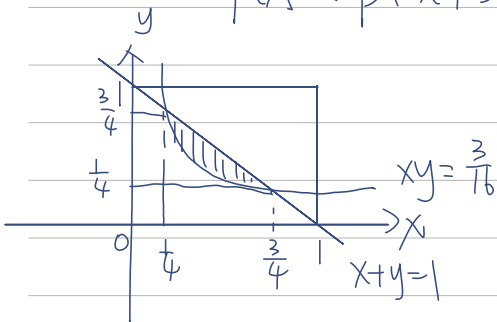
设两个数分别为 (X, Y) 由题意 $(X, Y) \sim U(D)$ 其中 $D = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$

$$\text{令 } (X, Y) \sim f(x, y) \text{ 则 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S(D)} = 1 & (x, y) \in D \\ 0 & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$$

\downarrow 面积 $S(D) = 1$

设事件 A : 其积不小于 $\frac{3}{16}$ 且和不大于一

$$P(A) = P(XY \geq \frac{3}{16}, X+Y \leq 1) = \iint_{\substack{XY \geq \frac{3}{16} \\ X+Y \leq 1}} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{S(A)}{S(D)}$$



$$S(A) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \left((1-x) - \frac{3}{16x} \right) dx$$

上边直线面积
减去下边面积

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{16} \ln x \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{16} \ln^3$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{16} \ln^3$$

P71 习题 3.2

1. 设 (X, Y) 的密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \frac{1 + \sin x \sin y}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)}$, $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 试求 (X, Y) 关于 X, Y 的边缘密度 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$.

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} dy + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy + 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

即 $X \sim N(0, 1)$

$$h(y) = \frac{\sin x \sin y}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)}$$

关于 y 奇函数!

$$h(-y) = \frac{-\sin x \sin y}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} \quad h(-y) = -h(y)$$

$$\text{同理: } f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}, \quad -\infty < y < \infty$$

即 $Y \sim N(0, 1)$

2 (1) 设 (X, Y) 的密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{xy}{3}, & (x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 2] \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ 试求 X, Y 的边缘密度 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$ 及

$$P(Y < \frac{1}{2} | X < \frac{1}{2})$$

(2) 设 $(\xi, \eta) \sim U(D)$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x^2 < y < x < 1\}$, 试求: ξ 的边缘密度函数及 $P(\eta > \frac{1}{2})$

(3) 已知 (X, Y) 的密度函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} Ax y, & (x, y) \in D \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D \end{cases}$ 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}\}$

试求 X 的边缘分布函数 $F_X(x)$ 及 Y 的边缘密度函数 $f_Y(y)$

$$(1) f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 + \int_0^2 + \int_2^{+\infty} \right) f(x,y) dy, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

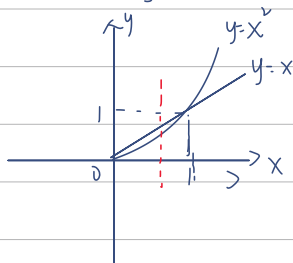
$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3} \right) dy = 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}y, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P(Y < \frac{1}{2} | X < \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{P(X < \frac{1}{2}, Y < \frac{1}{2})}{P(X < \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{\iint_{(0, \frac{1}{2}) \times (0, \frac{1}{2})} f(x,y) dx dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx} = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(x^2 + \frac{xy}{3} \right) dy}{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x \right) dx}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x \right) dx}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{5}{32}$$

(2) $(\xi, \eta) \sim U(D)$



$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S_D}, & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & (x,y) \notin D \end{cases} \quad S_D = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x dy = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{x^2}^x 6 dy = 6x - 6x^2, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} 6 dx = 6(\sqrt{y} - y), & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$P(Y > \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 6(\sqrt{y} - y) dy = \frac{7}{4} - \sqrt{2}$$

(3) 由 $\iint_{R^2} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_D \Delta xy dx dy = \int_0^4 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \Delta xy dy = \int_0^4 \frac{\Delta}{2} x dx = \frac{\Delta}{6} \cdot 64 = 1 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{3}{32}$

易见: $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_y^4 \frac{3}{32} xy dx, & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ \int_{16/y}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{3y}{64} (16 - y^2), & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$\forall x < 0, F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = 0$; $\forall x \geq 4, F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = 1$

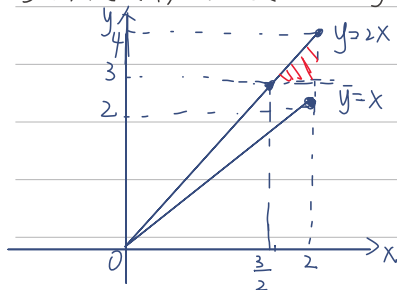
$\forall 0 \leq x < 4, F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X \leq x, 0 \leq Y \leq 2)$

$= \iint_{(-\infty, x] \times [0, 2]} f(s,t) ds dt = \int_0^x ds \int_0^{\sqrt{s}} \frac{3}{32} st dt = \int_0^x \frac{3}{64} s ds = \frac{1}{64} x^2$

即 $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{64} x^2, & 0 \leq x < 4 \\ \frac{3}{8} x, & 4 \leq x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

3. (2) 设 (X,Y) 的密度函数为 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{8} x, & 0 < x < 2, x < y < 2x \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

试求 $P(Y > 3)$



$P(Y > 3) = P(0 < X < 2, Y > 3) = \iint_{(0,2) \times (3,+\infty)} f(x,y) dx dy$

$= \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^2 dx \int_3^{2x} \frac{3}{8} x dy$

$= \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^2 \frac{3}{8} x (2x - 3) dx = \left(\frac{1}{4} x^3 - \frac{9}{16} x^2 \right) \Big|_{\frac{3}{2}}^2$

$= \frac{11}{64}$